



SITE Technology Capsule **Biogenesis Soil Washing Technology**

Introduction

In 1980, the U.S. Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as Superfund, committed to protecting human health and the environment from uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. CERCLA was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) in 1986 – amendments that emphasize the achievement of long-term effectiveness and permanence of remedies at Superfund sites. SARA mandates implementing permanent solutions and using alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies, to the maximum extent possible, to clean up hazardous waste sites.

State and federal agencies, as well as private parties, are now exploring a growing number of innovative technologies for treating hazardous wastes. The sites on the National Priorities List total over 1200 and comprise a broad spectrum of physical, chemical, and environmental conditions requiring varying types of remediation. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has focused on policy, technical, and informational issues related to exploring and applying new remediation technologies applicable to Superfund sites. One such initiative is EPA's Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program, which was established to accelerate development, demonstration, and use of innovative technologies for site cleanups. EPA SITE Technology Capsules summarize the latest information available on selected innovative treatment and site remediation technologies and related issues. These capsules are designed to help EPA remedial project managers, EPA on-scene coordinators, contractors, and other site cleanup managers understand the types of data and site characteristics

needed to effectively evaluate a technology's applicability for cleaning up Superfund sites.

This Capsule provides information on the **BioGenesis™** soil washing technology, a technology developed to remove organic compounds from soil. The BioGenesis process was evaluated under EPA's SITE program in November 1992 at a refinery where soils were contaminated with crude oil. Information in this Capsule emphasizes specific site characteristics and results of the SITE field demonstration at the refinery. Results obtained independently by BioGenesis at the refinery and at a wood treating site in Canada were provided by BioGenesis and are summarized in the Technology Status section. This Capsule presents the following information:

- Abstract
- Technology description
- Technology applicability
- Technology limitations
- Process residuals
- Site requirements
- Performance data
- Technology status
- Source of further information

Abstract

Soil washing technologies are designed to transfer contaminants from soil to a liquid phase. The **BioGenesis™** soil washing technology uses a proprietary surfactant solution to transfer organic contaminants from soil to wastewater. The surfactant used in the soil washing process was selected to enhance biodegradation to further reduce residual contaminant levels. The **BioGenesis™** soil



washing process was evaluated under the SITE program at a refinery where soil was contaminated with crude oil. Chemical analyses results show that levels of total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH), an indicator of degraded crude oil, decreased by 65 to 73 percent in washed soils. The TRPHs in residual soils were allowed to biodegrade in a laboratory for an additional 180 days. Results indicate that soil washing and biodegradation together removed 85 to 88 percent of TRPH in treated soil after 120 days. Further reductions in TRPH levels were not observed after 120 days. BioGenesis expects that TRPH levels in treated soil from the site will eventually be reduced to levels that meet regulatory requirements for use as fill material.

TRPH concentrations in wastewater range from 76 to 1,500 milligrams/Liter (mg/L). Large amounts of fine particles were present in the wastewater. Approximately 3,500 gallons (gal) of wastewater were generated during each run because the wastewater was not recycled. Wastewater generated during the SITE demonstration was treated at the refinery's treatment facility.

The BioGenesis soil washing technology was evaluated based on seven criteria used for decision making in the Superfund feasibility study (FS) process. Results of the evaluation are summarized in Table 1.

Technology Description

Soil washing is conducted with water in a slurry phase and conventionally relies on mechanical processes to separate particles that contain contaminants. Soil wash-

ing can potentially treat a wide variety of contaminants such as heavy metals, halogenated solvents, aromatics, gasoline, fuel oils, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and chlorinated phenols. The process is based on the fact that contaminants adhere to fine-grained soil (e.g., silt and clay) and organic carbon instead of coarse-grained soil (e.g., sand and gravel).

The BioGenesis soil washing technology was developed to remove organic compounds from both fine- and coarse-grained soil. The technology uses a proprietary solution called BioGenesis cleaner to transfer organic compounds from the soil matrix to a liquid phase. The BioGenesis process involves high-energy mixing of excavated contaminated soils in a mobile washing unit. Because the BioGenesis cleaner, a complex alkaline blend of surfactants, is rapidly degraded by soil microbes, the contaminant-rich wastewater generated during the process can be biodegraded in an aerated reactor. Also, residual BioGenesis solution remaining on soil particles stimulates the biodegradation of soil contaminants not removed by the washing process.

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of the BioGenesis soil washing treatment unit used for the SITE technology demonstration at the refinery. The soil washing unit was fitted with an oil skimmer, a baffle filter, and an air compressor. Support equipment, such as an American Petroleum Institute (API) oil/water separator, oil coalescer, holding tanks, and bioreactor, were not used during the refinery demonstration. The water used for soil washing was supplied by the refinery and was not recycled. Steam was used to raise the temperature of the wash water to

Table 1. Criteria Evaluation for the BioGenesis Soil Washing Technology

		Criteria						
		Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment	Compliance with Federal ARARs*	Long-Term Effectiveness and Performance	Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment	Short-Term Effectiveness	Implementability	Cost†
Performance	Provides both short- and long-term protection by eliminating contaminants in soil.	Requires compliance with RCRA treatment, storage, and land disposal regulations (of a hazardous waste).	Effectively removes contamination source.	Significantly reduces toxicity, mobility, and volume of soil contaminants through treatment.	Presents potential short-term risks to workers and community from air release during excavation and handling.	Involves few administrative difficulties.	\$106-\$444 per cubic yard	
	Prevents further groundwater contamination and off-site migration.	Excavation and construction and operation of on-site treatment unit may require compliance with location-specific ARARs.	Involves well-demonstrated technique for removal of contaminants.			Used at other sites to address soil contamination.		
	Requires measures to protect workers and community during excavation, handling and treatment	Emission controls are needed to ensure compliance with air quality standards, if volatile compounds are present.	Involves some residuals treatment (spent carbon, wastewater, sediment) or disposal.					

*Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements.

†Actual cost of a remediation technology is highly site-specific and dependent on the original target cleanup level, contaminant concentrations, soil characteristics, and volume of soil. Cost data presented in this table are for treating 150 to 1,000 cubic yards of soil.

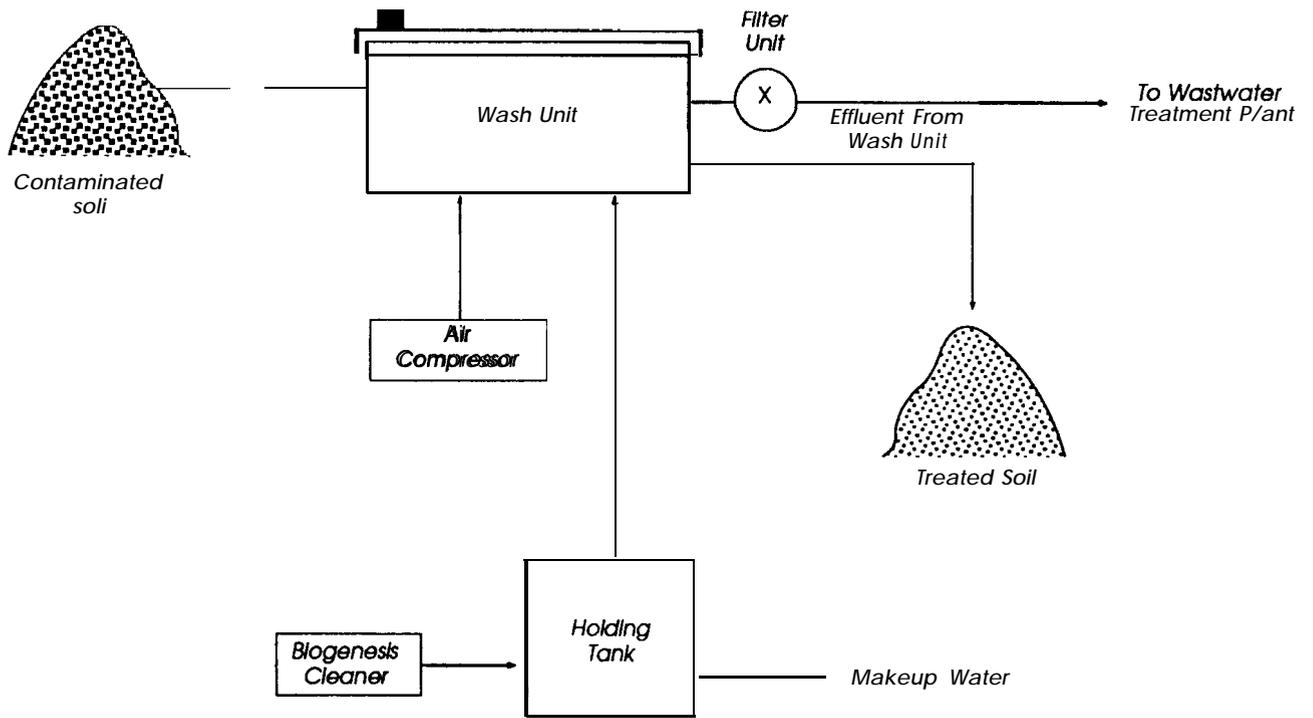


Figure 1. Biogenesis soil washing process.

60°C before its introduction into the wash unit. Wastewater from the soil wash unit was pumped to the refinery's wastewater treatment system, which is equipped with oil/water separators.

During the treatment process at the refinery, the BioGenesis system pumped approximately 1,000 gal of water into the wash unit and loaded it with as much as 20 cubic yards (cu yd) of soil. After the wash unit was loaded, three mechanical shakers on each side of the wash unit agitated the soil and water mixture. Next, about 1,500 gal of additional water and approximately 8 gal of BioGenesis cleaner were pumped into the wash unit. The resulting slurry was agitated by the shakers and a series of aerators at the bottom of the wash unit. After the slurry was sufficiently mixed, approximately 1,000 gal of additional water was added to raise the fluid level, allowing floating oil product to flow out of screened ports on the sides of the wash unit. Once the floating oil product was removed, the soil was agitated again.

When agitation was complete, the fluid level was raised, and floating oil product was again removed from the system. Valves at the bottom of the wash unit were then opened, and contaminated wastewater was drained from the wash unit. The process of adding water and BioGenesis cleaner and agitating the soil was repeated. Treated soil was then drained of wastewater, removed from the wash unit and placed in a holding area for sampling and for biodegradation. Because no bioreactor was used during the demonstration at the refinery, the contaminated wastewater was pumped to the refinery's wastewater treatment system. Refinery personnel were responsible for the disposal or recycling of treated waters.

Technology Applicability

The BioGenesis soil washing technology can be used as a stand-alone technology because it includes biodeg-

radation to reduce residual contaminant levels and toxicity of washed soils. In general, soils containing sand and other coarse materials are the most ideal for treatment by soil washing. Soil containing large amounts of silt, clay, and humic substances, and soils with high total organic carbon (TOC) content are not treated as effectively by most soil washing technologies. BioGenesis claims that its technology may be effective for soils containing high percentages of silt and clay. The BioGenesis technology also does not require the screening out of particles larger than 4 to 6 inches in diameter. However, to ensure representative sampling for monitoring purposes, it is preferable to screen out large particles because contaminants associated with large particles are usually minimal.

BioGenesis claims that the process is capable of extracting volatile and nonvolatile hydrocarbons, including petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated hydrocarbons, pesticides, PCBs, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) from most soils, including clays. Under the SITE program, in addition to the refinery site, the BioGenesis technology has been tested at one other site. A treatability study was conducted in Santa Maria, CA where soils were contaminated with heavy bottom residues of the petroleum distillation process. The results from the treatability study indicate that for soils contaminated with heavy petroleum hydrocarbons, more than one washing cycle is needed to reduce contaminant levels in treated soils.

Technology Limitations

In general, soil washing technologies only reduce contaminant volume. Because the BioGenesis process uses both soil washing and biodegradation, however, reduction in contaminant mass, toxicity, and volume reduction are expected.

Contaminants in silty or clayey soils are usually strongly sorbed and difficult to remove, and soil washing tech-

nologies are generally ineffective. BioGenesis claims that its process is effective in soils with high clay concentrations. Soils treated at the refinery were sandy in nature with 5% silt and 6% clay content.

According to BioGenesis, its technology is capable of treating soil contaminated with both organic compounds and metals. However, this SITE demonstration was designed to evaluate organics removal only. It should be noted that high concentrations of metals may be toxic to microorganisms involved in biodegradation of organics. Cold climates may also adversely affect the rate of biodegradation.

Process Residuals

The BioGenesis process generates three waste streams: treated solids, wastewater, and sediments in wastewater. A fourth waste stream, air emissions, potentially can be generated if soils contain volatile compounds.

After washing and biodegradation, treated solids may require disposal at permitted facilities. Because contaminated soil at the refinery was not hazardous as defined by RCRA, it was being stored in a large pile at the refinery. TRPHs in the treated soil from the refinery will be allowed to biodegrade for the amount of time that BioGenesis expects will be needed for TRPHs to decrease to levels that will meet local regulatory requirements for the reuse of the soil as fill material.

Wastewater will usually require further treatment. For most sites, BioGenesis proposes to recycle wastewater and treat it with its oil/water separators and the bioreactor. Such equipment was not used at the refinery, however, sediments in the wastewater, if present at appreciable amounts, require further treatment. Although the BioGenesis wash unit is equipped with carbon filters to treat volatile emissions, they were not used at the refinery because volatile compounds were not present in the refinery soil.

Site Requirements

The BioGenesis soil washing system consists of several major components: the wash unit, the volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions hood, holding tanks, oil skimmers, strainers, transfer pumps, the API separator, the oil coalescer, a bioreactor, and a flat-bed trailer for ancillary equipment. Once onsite, the treatment system can be operational within 1 day if all necessary facilities, equipment, utilities, and supplies are available. Onsite assembly and maintenance requirements are expected to be minimal. After the treatment is completed, the treatment system can be demobilized and moved offsite within 1 day. Access roads are needed for equipment transport. Approximately 30,000 sq ft are needed to accommodate the BioGenesis unit, support equipment and facilities, treated and untreated soil and water, and office trailer. A paved area is needed to accommodate the wash unit. Berms are needed to control soil and water runoff. A storage area is needed to allow soils to biodegrade over time.

If contaminated soil requires excavation before soil washing, the soils should be wetted to minimize particulate emissions. If volatile compounds are present in soils,

the wash unit should be covered, and volatile emissions should be collected and treated with the carbon filter system.

Utility requirements for the BioGenesis system are water, electricity, compressed air, and, at some sites, steam. Approximately 3,500 gal of water are needed to treat 18 cu yd of soil. If wastewater recycling is possible, the total volume of water needed to treat large volumes of soils could be less than 5,000 gal. The BioGenesis system requires one 200-ampere, 480-volt, three-phase electrical circuit. BioGenesis equipment includes a 48-ft-long flat-bed trailer that houses a generator to supply the required electricity. The flat-bed trailer also houses three 25-hp, air-cooled air compressors. If residential neighborhoods are near the treatment site, an alternative source of electricity is needed because the generator may violate noise requirements.

Performance Data

Because the BioGenesis technology was developed to treat soils contaminated with organic compounds and because the principal contaminants in soil from the refinery are degraded petroleum hydrocarbons, TRPHs were considered the critical parameter. Approximately 2,000 cu yd of soils at the refinery were contaminated with crude oil, as indicated by high concentrations of TRPHs. Results of soil analyses indicate that all other chemicals, including VOCs, were either not detected or were present at low levels in untreated soils.

The BioGenesis technology was evaluated to determine its ability to extract TRPHs from soil. The objectives for the project were to:

- determine removal efficiencies for TRPHs in the treatment system,
- evaluate whether the treatment system's performance is reproducible at constant operating conditions,
- gather information necessary to estimate treatment costs, including process chemical dosages and utility requirements, and
- obtain information on biodegradation of residual TRPHs in washed soil by monitoring TRPH concentrations in the treated soil over a period of time.

Three runs were conducted on three different batches of 18 cu yd of soil at the refinery over 2 days. Each batch of soil was washed twice with water containing the BioGenesis solution at a temperature of 60 °C. Mixing time, solution concentration, and mixing intensity were kept at constant operating conditions. TRPH concentrations in treated and contaminated soils, water, and wastewater were monitored. Other parameters monitored included percent moisture in soils, metals concentration, pH, particle size distribution, and TOC of selected soil samples; volume and density of untreated soils; and total suspended solids (TSS) of wastewater samples. Metals concentrations were monitored to determine toxicity potential to microorganisms. Percent moisture, TOC, particle size distribution, and pH were monitored to determine the physical and chemical characteristics of the soil that may affect treatment. Volume and density were monitored to determine the quantity of soil treated. The amount of solids transferred to the liquid phase was determined by monitoring TSS in wastewater.

Analytical results for untreated and washed soils from Runs 1, 2, and 3 are presented in Tables 2, 3, and 4, respectively. The metals concentration data show that metals were present at levels generally found in natural soils and were not expected to be toxic to microorganisms. Metals concentrations in the treated and untreated soils did not, and were not expected to, reflect any discernable effect of the soil washing because metals were not targeted with a metal washing surfactant blend. TOC and pH, which were analyzed for untreated soil only, showed comparable values between runs. TOC values, which ranged from 1.6% to 1.8%, indicated that petroleum hydrocarbons would strongly sorb onto the soil. These TOC values, however, are comparable to values generally found in surface soils. The pH in untreated soils was near neutral levels and was not expected to affect the treatment process. Soils at the refinery had average particle size distribution of 13% gravel, 76% sand, 6% silt, and 5% clay.

Average TRPH concentrations in treated and untreated soils are summarized in Table 5 below. The volume of soils treated during each run was 18 cu yd. The masses of soils treated during each run were the same for all runs because only an average soil density value was determined for all untreated soil. TRPH removal during Runs 1, 2, and 3 were 65%, 73%, and 72%, respectively. These data show that the treatment system's performance is reproducible at constant operating conditions.

Although wastewater samples were collected during the demonstration, some of the wastewater was discharged directly into the drains leading to the refinery's wastewater treatment system. During each wash, wastewater samples were collected twice: once from wastewater skims containing mostly oily materials and again from wastewater drained at the end of the wash. In the wastewater skims for all runs, TRPH values ranged from 76 to 1,500 mg/L, and TSS values ranged from 12,000 to 83,000 mg/L. At the end of the wash, TRPH values in wastewater ranged from 95 to 700 mg/L, and TSS values ranged from 4,000 to 7,000 mg/L. The TSS data indicate that large amounts of fines were present in the wastewater. A mass balancing of TRPHs in the system was not possible because the volume of wastewater was not available. TRPH concentrations in water from the storage tank and in BioGenesis cleaner were either at low levels or below detection limits and were not expected to affect TRPH levels in soils.

Treated soils from Runs 2 and 3 were collected in 5-gal buckets and stored at 20 °C in a laboratory for monitoring over a period of time. Samples were collected from the buckets on Day 14, Day 40, Day 60, Day 90, Day 120, and Day 180 after soil washing to determine the extent of biodegradation in treated soil. Results of TRPH analyses are presented in Table 6. Average TRPH concentrations in these samples are plotted in Figure 2. Table 6 and Figure 2 indicate that TRPH concentrations continued to decrease at the end of 120 days. However, TRPH levels were higher in samples collected on Day 180 than

levels in samples collected on Day 120, indicating cessation of biodegradation between 120 and 180 days. It should be noted that at the beginning of the treatability study, additional nutrients were added to the laboratory samples. It is probable that biodegradation ceased due to nutrient limitations. BioGenesis applied supplemental nutrients to on-site treated soils between 120 and 150 days, and expects that treated soils at this site will continue to biodegrade. The microorganisms apparently required an acclimatization period of about 40 days.

Results of TRPH concentrations in untreated and washed soils from Run 1 and TRPH concentrations after following washing and biodegradation from Runs 2 and 3 are plotted in Figure 3. Washed and biodegraded soil from Run 2 showed a removal efficiency of 83% and from Run 3 88%.

Information available on capital and utility costs are preliminary in nature. Based on available information, the treatment cost for 1,000 cu yd of soil is \$106/cu yd. This cost can be expected to vary depending on contamination type, level, and volume of soil treated.

Technology Status

BioGenesis completed washing 2,000 cu yd of crude oil-contaminated soil at the refinery. In addition to samples collected during the SITE demonstration, three untreated soil samples were collected by BioGenesis in April, July, and October 1992. Results of TRPH analyses, conducted by an independent laboratory show TRPH levels ranging from 16,500 to 40,148 mg/Kg. Results of untreated soil samples and results of treated samples collected during SITE demonstration, show TRPH removal efficiencies ranging from 85 to 94% from washing alone, and 85 to 97% from washing and biodegradation together when the soil is allowed to biodegrade for up to 120 days. Treated soil at the refinery is currently stored onsite to allow further reduction in contaminant levels through biodegradation.

The BioGenesis technology's silt and clay cleaning capability is being tested in Environment Canada's Contaminated Sediment Treatment Technology Program. The BioGenesis technology was used in June 1993 to treat sediments contaminated by wood treating activities at Thunder Bay Harbour, Ontario, Canada. Primary contaminants on site included PAHs containing two to five aromatic rings. Particle size distribution analysis showed that 80% of the sediment consisted of silt and clay sized particles. BioGenesis used a field prototype wash unit capable of treating two cu yd of sediment per hour. Results of PAH analyses showed that removal efficiencies from washing alone ranged from 83.3 to 94.8% for the individual PAHs. Average PAH removal from soil washing was reported at 89.5%.

BioGenesis is currently modifying its wash unit and is manufacturing a unit capable of treating up to 40 cu yd of soil per batch.

Table 2. Analytical Results from Run 1 of the BioGenesis Site Demonstration, mg/kg solids, dry weight

Parameter	Untreated Soil				Treated Soil			
	Aliquot 1	Field Duplicate 1	Aliquot 2	Aliquot 3	Aliquot 1	Field Duplicate 1	Aliquot 2	Aliquot 3
TRPH	8,300	7,500	7,600	7,500	2,900	3,000	2,400	2,600
Percent Moisture	8.6	7.5	8.6	7.6	6.1	4.8	7.1	7.1
Arsenic	2.8	2.2	NA*	NA	1.8	2	2.5	NA
Barium	36	19	NA	NA	19	16	36.3	NA
Cadmium	0.39†	<.37	NA	NA	<0.36	<0.37	<0.37	NA
Chromium	13	7.7	NA	NA	9.4	10.3	15	NA
Copper	8.7	5.8†	NA	NA	9.1	7.7	9.5	NA
Lead	10	4.5	NA	NA	5.6	3.8	9.4	NA
Mercury	0.05†	0.05†	NA	NA	0.06†	0.04†	0.05+	NA
Nickel	12	7.9	NA	NA	9.1	7a	13	NA
Selenium	0.48	<.38	NA	NA	<0.36	<0.37	<0.36	NA
Silver	<0.75	<0.75	NA	NA	<.72	<0.74	<0.75	NA
Sodium	160	130†	NA	NA	120+	98†	150+	NA
Zinc	26	13	NA	NA	35	18	26	NA
pH (pH units)	8.1	8.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOC	16,000‡	16,000‡	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Not analyzed.

† Less than five times detection limit.

‡ Average of TOC and TOC analytical values.

Table 3. Analytical Results from Run 2 of the BioGenesis Site Demonstration, mg/kg Solids, dry weight

Parameter	Untreated Soil			Treated Soil		
	Allquot	Allquot 2	Allquot 3	Allquot 1	Allquot 2	Allquot 3
TRPH	7.700	7.900	7.100	2.100	2.000	2.000
Percent Moisture	10	10	11	6.3	8.4	7.9
Arsenic	2.9	NA*	NA	2.8	NA	NA
Barium	33	NA	NA	14	NA	NA
Cadmium	0.39	NA	NA	<0.38	NA	NA
Chromium	13	NA	NA	14	NA	NA
Copper	9.8	NA	NA	6.3†	NA	NA
Lead	9.7	NA	NA	4.5	NA	NA
Mercury	<0.048	NA	NA	<0.042	NA	NA
Nickel	13	NA	NA	12	NA	NA
Selenium	0.38	NA	NA	<0.38	NA	NA
Silver	<0.78	NA	NA	<.77	NA	NA
Sodium	230†	NA	NA	130†	NA	NA
Zinc	26	NA	NA	16	NA	NA
pH (pH units)	7.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOC	16,600‡	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Not analyzed.

† Less than five times detection limit.

‡ Average of TOC and TOC analytical duplicate values.

Table 4. Analytical Results from Run 3 of the BioGenesis site Demonstration, mg/kg solids, dry weight

Parameter	Untreated Soil			Treated Soil		
	Aliquot 1	Aliquot 2	Aliquot 3	Aliquot 1	Aliquot 2	Aliquot 3
TRPH	8,800	10,000	11,000	2,700	2,900	2,900
Percent Moisture	9.8	8.0	8.5	7.1	6.9	8.7
Arsenic	3.6	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barium	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	<0.37	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chromium	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Copper	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mercury	<0.047	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nickel	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	0.66†	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Silver	<0.75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sodium	110†	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zinc	26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
pH (PH units)	7.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOC	18,000‡	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Not analyzed.

† Less than five times detection limit.

‡ Average of TOC and TOC analytical duplicate values.

Table 5. Average TRPH Concentrations in Untreated and Washed Soils, mg/kg

Run Number	Untreated Soil	Treated Soil
1	7,666	2,650
2	7,567	2,033
3	9,933	2,833

Table 6. TRPH Concentrations In Treated Soil, mg/kg

Run/Day	Allquot 1	Allquot 2	Allquot 3
<i>Run 2:</i>			
Day 0	2,100	2,000	2,000
Day 14	2,200	2,100	2,600
Day 40	2,000	2,000	2,000
Day 60	1,600	NA*	NA
Day 90	1,100	970	1,000
Day 120	980	920	970
Day 180	1,060	1,100	1,000
<i>Run 3:</i>			
Day 0	2,700	2,900	2,900
Day 14	3,100	3,200	2,900
Day 40	2,600	3,300	2,700
Day 60	2,100	NA	NA
Day 90	1,500	1,400	2,300
Day 120	1,200	1,100	1,000
Day 180	1,380	1,590	1,390

* Not available.

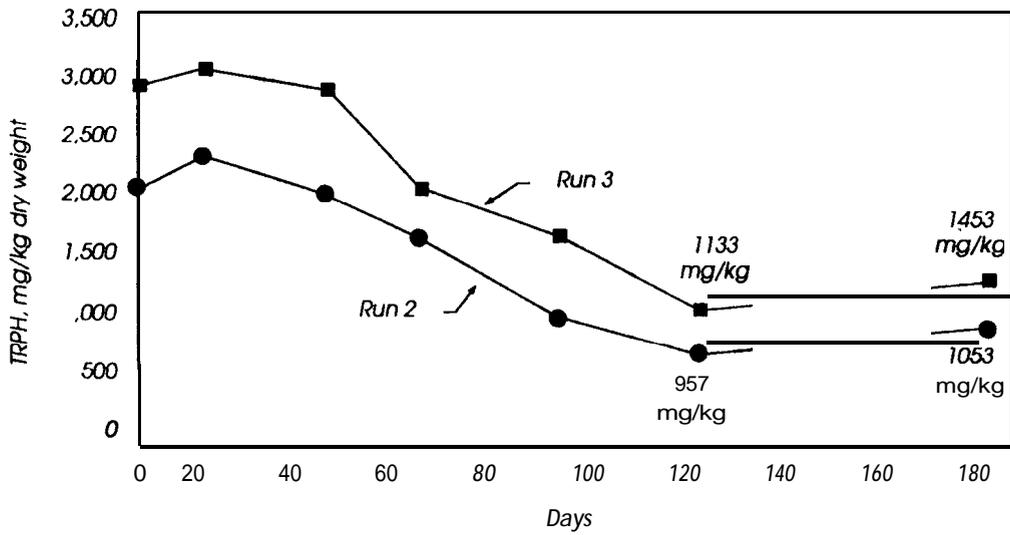


Figure 2. Biodegradation results: TRPH concentrations from treated soils over time.

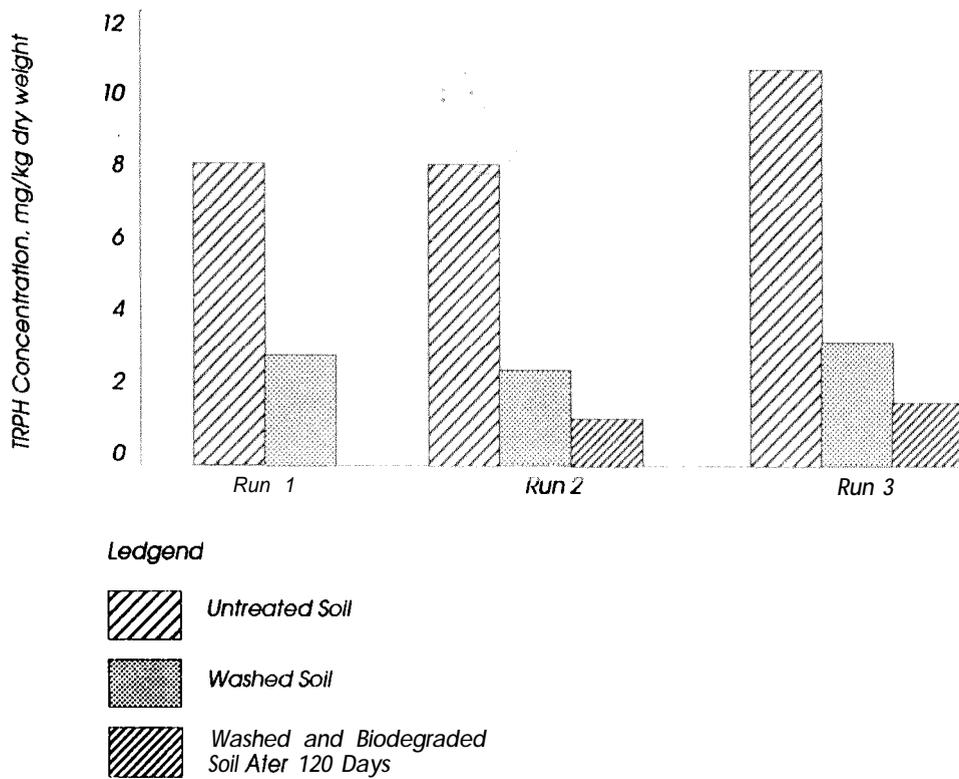


Figure 3. Average TRPH concentrations in treated and untreated soils. Biodegradation study only conducted during runs 2 and 3

Disclaimer

While the technology conclusions presented in this report may not change, the data has not been reviewed by the Quality Assurance/Quality Control office.

Source of Further Information

EPA Contact:

U.S. EPA Project Manager:
Annette Gatchett
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory
26 West Martin Luther King Drive
Cincinnati, OH 45268
Telephone No.: 513/569-7697
Fax No.: 513/569-7620

Technology Developer:

Mohsen C. Amlran. Ph.D.
BioGenesis Enterprises, Inc.
330 S. Mt. Prospect Rd.
Des Plaines, IL 60016
Telephone No.: 708/827-0024
Fax No.: 708/827-0025

Charles L. Wilde
BioGenesis Enterprises, Inc.
10626 Beechnut Court
Fairfax Stations, VA 22039
Telephone No.: 703/250-3442
Fax No.: 703/250-3559

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Center for Environmental Research Information
Cincinnati, OH 45268

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